



# COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD

DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, SWINE, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1848

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## COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD.

**HOMER J. COLMAN, EDITOR.**  
Published every Wednesday, in Chemical Building, corner of Eighth and Olive streets, St. Louis, Mo., at one dollar per year. Eastern office, Chalmers B. Colman, 500 Temple Court, New York City. Advertisers will find the RURAL WORLD the best advertising medium of its class in the United States. Address all letters to COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, Chemical Building, St. Louis, Mo.

Subscribers must bear in mind that the subscription price of the RURAL WORLD is one dollar a year, and that we do not receive single subscriptions for a less sum, but in our constant effort to enlarge our circulation, we do allow old subscribers to take actual NEW subscribers at the fifty-cent rate, adding a new name with their own for one dollar, and other new names at fifty cents each, but in no case do we accept two OLD subscribers for one dollar. We are willing to make a loss on a new subscriber the first year, believing he will find the RURAL WORLD indispensable ever after. We also send the RURAL WORLD in conjunction with either the twice-a-week "Globe-Democrat" for one dollar and fifty cents a year, and new subscribers may be added at the fifty-cent rate. Published at this remarkably low price—less than actual cost—all subscribers must see the necessity of our dropping from our subscription list every name as soon as the year paid for expires. Thus, if on the printed slip on each paper you see John Jones, Feb. 25, it indicates that the name will drop from the list at the end of February, and if he wishes to continue to receive it, he must renew his subscription. If he would do it a week or two in advance, it would save us the trouble of taking his name off the list and again putting it in type, when he is renewed, which frequently causes mistakes. This is the season to push the good work of getting new subscribers. Show your neighbors a copy of the RURAL WORLD, call their attention to the large amount of fresh, original, entertaining and instructive reading matter contained in each issue; tell them of our large number of intelligent correspondents, and how highly you appreciate its weekly visits and of the low cost at which it can be received. If our readers will send but a portion of one or two days in enlisting in this work they can easily add more than fifty thousand names within the next 90 days. Who will engage in this work? Will not each reader, male and female, young and old, go into the field at once and see how much he can do to not only help himself but the cause of progressive agriculture?

We ask the attention of our readers to the announcement on page 2 of the dairy meetings to be held Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week, and on five days of next week beginning Tuesday, March 13. Prof. C. H. Eklund, Professor of Dairy Husbandry in the Missouri Agricultural College, having completed the regular dairy work in the college, is now taking up field work, and by holding these local meetings, trying to reach those who want instruction in up-to-date dairy methods, but are unable to leave their farms for even a short course in dairying at Columbia.

We trust those of our readers who live near where any one of these meetings will be held will make it a point to attend, not only for the good they will get from the meeting, but as a means of encouraging the work.

John T. Stinson, Director of the Missouri Fruit Experiment Station at Mountain Grove, Mo., is making a tour over the "Prisco" railroad this week with a spray car exhibit. As a means of instructing orchardists regarding the appliances and methods used in combating insect and fungous enemies of fruit, Prof. Stinson has had a railway car fitted up with a collection of spray pumps and material used in spraying. Announcement is made that on such a date he will have the car at such a station on the line of the road and be prepared to show how spraying is done. The fruit growers have an opportunity by this means of examining different makes of spraying apparatus, learning how to operate them, what substances are the best insecticides and fungicides and how these should be manipulated. Prof. Stinson's spray car exhibit is a good scheme and susceptible of wide adoption in farmers' institute work.

**WHICH IS THE BETTER CUSTOMER?**  
In an article printed on page 2 of this issue, headed "To Whom the Credit," the "Chicago Tribune" brings out very clearly, from census figures, just what the RURAL WORLD has asserted, namely, that the dairyman is a better patron of the cottonseed oil industry than is the

oleomargarine maker. The latter bought, during the census year ending May 31, 1900, \$567,790 worth of cottonseed oil for use in making oleo, while the dairymen bought, during the same period, \$10,000,000 worth of cottonseed meal and hulls. Since those figures were gathered prices of cottonseed meal and hulls have advanced very materially, and particularly so during the winter just closing. Probably the output of cottonseed meal and hulls from the mills has brought to the mills more money than have all the oil and linters, and the total amount paid to the mills for these stock foods will equal what the mills paid the cottonseed growers for their seed. We are firmly of the opinion, too, that of the amount paid to the mills for meal and hulls the dairymen contributed considerable more than one-half. If this be true, then it is very clear that it is decidedly to the interest of the cotton-grower and that of the cotton seed oil industry that the dairy, rather than the oleo industry, be sustained.

### DROUGHT SUFFERERS.

The RURAL WORLD called attention recently to the conditions that prevail in South Missouri, owing to last season's drought. Since then we have received communications from a number of our readers, who tell us that there are many families in the counties of McDonald, Barry, Stone, Christian, Taney, Wright, Douglas, Osage, Texas, Howell, Shannon and Oregon, counties along the southern border of the state, who are in want. We addressed a communication to the county clerks of the counties named, asking for exact information from official sources as to the conditions and extent to which assistance is needed, but at this writing there has not been sufficient time to get to get full returns.

Judge L. E. Brown of the Osage County Court writes us: "I am sorry to inform you that I have acquainted myself with the condition of the people in my county, and find them, or a great many of them, in dire distress, owing to the drought, with no seed corn or potatoes left at all, and my county is unable to cope with the situation."

### TREATMENT OF OAT SMUT.

This season farmers should use all precaution in growing crops that may be put on the market early. The drought and consequent small corn crop have so reduced the income from sale of stock that most farmers in the drought section will be greatly helped by the grain crops. In view of these facts the utmost care should be taken not only in the preparation of the seed bed, but in the selection of the seed, and in treating it for smut if it is not already so. The best way to insure a good harvest. Farmers in many states have lost largely because of smut in their oats. These losses have induced experiment stations in many states to seek a remedy for this disease. If the seed is thoroughly cleaned in a good fanning mill the amount of smut will be much reduced. But the treatment which gives the best results has been found to be with formalin. This can be obtained from most druggists who buy in bulk and then sell in quantities to suit the buyer at about 75 cents per pint. It is estimated that a pint will treat 50 bushels of oats if it is properly used.

Some sprinkle the oats with the solution, but if the grain is immersed in the solution, the treatment will be more effective. Take a barrel, putting in 25 gallons of water, to which add one pint of the formalin. Then put the oats in the barrel, and let them soak for 24 hours. Then take them out, and let them drain, and then sow them. This treatment will kill the smut, and the oats will be free from it. Let the children study the life of the one for whom the tree is named.

### THE MISSOURI STATE FAIR.

At a meeting of the State Fair Board at Sedalia, on the 5th inst., measures were taken to secure a successful fair in 1902. The fair will open August 15, and continue one week. The premium list of last year with very few alterations was adopted for the present year. Eight hundred shade trees were purchased and ordered to be planted this spring at the earliest time practicable, and an opportunity is also offered to any nurseryman in the state to contribute trees, and plant in groups or in colonnades, shade trees for which they will receive due notice and credit. The Dean of the State Agricultural College, Prof. H. J. Waters, was put in charge of the agricultural department with a special request to preserve the fine collection now being exhibited at Charleston, S. C., and have it on exhibition at the State Fair in August, together with other exhibits as can be made from the fair farm at Columbia. Prof. C. H. Eklund, Professor of Dairy Husbandry in the State Agricultural College, was chosen

Superintendent of the Dairy Department, and G. A. Atwood of Springfield Superintendent of the Horticultural Department. R. L. Harriman of Buncheon was made Judge of the speed department.

The steel frame work of the grand stand has been recently erected and when completed will present a most imposing appearance. The mile track is to be put in first class condition for the use of horsemen.

The fair will be held earlier than usual so as to get in the circuit of state fairs, for exhibitors desire to move from fair to fair, from week to week, in as short shipments as possible. The Iowa state fair takes place the week following that of Missouri.

### ARBOR DAY.

The designation of a certain day for the inauguration of the tree-planting movement was made by the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture at the suggestion of Hon. J. Sterling Morton. This appeal to a popular feeling, and a popular need, received a hearty response, and it is reported that millions of trees were planted that year in Nebraska. Other western states under the auspices of their horticultural societies adopted Arbor Day.

During a five-day session of a national forestry convention at Cincinnati in 1883, Arbor Day became connected in its observance with the public schools. One day of this convention was marked by a public parade, civic and military, with a march to Eden Park, where groves were planted and single trees in memory of distinguished men—poets, authors, governors and others. The school children and their teachers formed a conspicuous feature of the pageant, and the planting was done principally by them. This observance was an object lesson for the country, as reports of it were published far and wide.

A national forestry association was formed at this Cincinnati convention, and the following year at St. Paul, when in session, a resolution was adopted favoring the observance of Arbor Day by the schools of the country.

The first Friday after the first Tuesday in April is Arbor Day in Missouri, a day largely observed by the schools of the state. Yet we question whether the best good results from the observance of the day, and whether the trees planted live through the year. We are prone to think the work is largely ephemeral. After this time of day, the children plant the flowers, shrubs and trees planted suffer from neglect, and the day deteriorates into a half-holiday given over to fun, when it might be made one of vital importance to the child and of lasting beauty to the community.

There should be cultivated a genuine love for plant life, not by reciting some selection, even though masterpieces in literature, which are beyond the child's mental grasp, but by a study of the tree itself. The children should be led to note the character of the bark, how the branches are developed, and so forth. Then have the children select a tree which has the tree intelligently planted. Later when the tree is putting forth foliage, the teacher should call attention to the leaf buds, if a fruit-bearing tree, note the fruit buds. To a true botanist the seemingly lifeless tree has a most fascinating life in its growth, and the teacher should be a careful watcher. There could be monthly meetings, or oftener, on the school grounds to care for the trees and shrubbery. The teacher may be a non-resident, but the school board should have an interest that would prompt one of their members to meet with the older pupils of the district to care for the trees.

It is essential to the after success of these children that they be taught the value of trees, and that most trees die because neglected. If a tree is named for some one, let the child know the name of the tree by the name of the author or historian or whoever it may be. Let the children study the life of the one for whom the tree is named.

It is recognized by careful students of forestry that the reckless destruction of our forests will result in loss of the nation. The early planters only saw the tree in the way and with it was soon removed; now must the children be taught that such ruthlessness will bring its own penalty. Arbor Day is a fitting time for impressing the lesson, and in no way can it be better done than in really knowing the life history of a tree from the germ in the seed from which the tree grows to the majestic tree which may shield from the summer's sun and protect from wintry blasts.

### M'CLEAN CO. (ILL.) NOTES.

Editor RURAL WORLD: I notice some one as saying ground dry and some plowing, etc. There is no such weather up here. For the last 30 days the ground has been freezing with no thawing weather at all until Feb. 25. All this cold weather was accompanied with snow from every quarter. Ice was cut three times from the same place, the first was 15 inches, second and third cuttings eight inches. The ground is frozen 22 inches, no guess, for I have just set a stake post.

This kind of weather makes double work in caring for very young lambs or pigs, but with a good lantern at night and a cloudy sky in daytime I pulled through with good average saved. Feed is still plentiful, and all kinds of stock look well, with no disease. All farm produce is high in price. Good horses are as high as \$150; cows, \$80 to \$90; fat hogs, 6 cents; corn, 55 cents; oats, 40 cents; no

wheat; hay \$12; coal, \$2.20 per ton; hens, 7 cents; turkeys, 10 cents; butter, 30 cents per pound; eggs, 25 cents per dozen.

These farmers can't be talked out of an all-corn ration. Some milk cows get as much corn as does the best steer, brood sows and shoats run with the hogs fed for market. Poultry kept for eggs are getting as much corn as the young roosters fed for sale. Why this is the case used to puzzle me. As this land sells for \$113 per acre, it is still more important that they practice economy and up-to-date methods in order to meet interest and taxes on high-priced land. But I wasn't lost at seeing the point when I asked two neighbors to take the RURAL WORLD, and while I was telling them what it taught I noticed them winking at each other.

H. M. HIRSHMAN.

### NOTES FROM AN OHIO FARM.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Yes, notes from a snowdrift. It has been snowing for 48 hours and wind blowing a gale, drifts are eight feet deep in wood cuts and hollows, and fields are bare. The backwater from the Ohio river is ten feet deep in the wood-between my house and the postoffice. We are just about out of coffee and are having a hard time generally. Well we have lots of feed in the barns, and the stock is all under shelter of barns and straw sheds, so we have little to complain of. December 22 we had a general freeze up lasting over a week, then ten days of fine working weather, and then a heavy rain had time to pass when a heavy rain and thaw made the ground bare. How long this will last no one can tell.

I attended three sales of farm property in February; corn sold as high as 92 cents per bushel; fodder, 18 to 20 cents for 100 lbs.; hay, \$12 to \$14 per ton; and a sale of 140 sheep, \$2 to \$3 per head. A sale is a good place to see old friends and neighbors, and to get the privilege of going on some one's note as security, but a poor place to buy anything of much value.

My purchases consisted of a meat chopper, 40 cents, a good bargain; an old but good cow, \$10; and a good horse, \$25. I kept tools of all kinds in, and a pair of check lines, 30 cents. These check lines were home made, and as the maker had no idea of how leather should be cut for such a purpose he wasted the leather and had a set of lines that were of no value except for straps, which we will use them for.

FARM WORKSHOP.—Our readers know that this is a favorite subject with me. I believe in the shop and plenty of good tools, and I believe in using them, but there are some things that are best done by a regular workman. I have wasted nearly \$2 worth of leather, when \$2.50 would have bought him a good set of lines. I can make an ax handle for less than 25 cents, but I cannot make a hoe or fork handle for eight cents. The wagon maker charges 50 cents for a double wheel, and I have paid for less than 50 cents. The blacksmith charges 8 or 10 cents for putting on a fork or hoe handle if I furnish the handle, and I can do the job in five minutes at home. A mottok or pick handle can be bought for 15 cents, but one cannot get one of good timber. A mottok or pick handle can be bought for 15 cents, but one cannot get one of good timber. A mottok or pick handle can be bought for 15 cents, but one cannot get one of good timber.

### EFFINGHAM COUNTY (ILL.) NOTES.

Editor RURAL WORLD: About a dozen cases of smallpox, several of a virulent type, recently developed at Teutopolis, a thriving hamlet on the east side of this county. The State Board of Health investigated the situation and ordered a quarantine. The inhabitants rebelled against it, tore down the danger flags placed at the infected homes and refused to comply with the mandate of the law. The sheriff of the county was instructed to thoroughly enforce the regulations and intense excitement prevailed for a time. The village was successfully quarantined, and is now completely isolated. The railroad trains do not stop, and mail is delivered by a private place. The month of February was one of continued cold weather and snow until the last week, when something of a thaw occurred. Not for years has the cold spell been so prolonged, and the carpet of snow remained so steadily on the ground. The prevailing January frost failed as usual to materialize as thoroughly, and altogether the winter has resembled those of other years when snow and ice were the rule, and thawing the exception. Notwithstanding this extended frigidity, the scarcity of feed and high price, stock of all kinds is coming through in fairly good condition. Much better than was anticipated in the fall. We quote a few prices on feed: Corn 75 to 80 a bushel, and very scarce. Some farmers have traveled to a considerable distance for a supply. Oats are 30 and 35 a bushel, and very little to be had at that price. Hay, \$12 and \$13 a ton, and not very plentiful; much of it was baled and disposed of in market last fall. Ground feed has been remarkably high; shipstuffs, \$1.40 to \$1.60 a hundred; bran, \$1.00 to \$1.20 a cwt.

Not for many years has there been so many public sales as during the month and so much changing of locations. The sales were so numerous that during some weeks it was difficult to select a day that was not already appointed for the purpose. As a rule sales have been made at good prices, especially stock. There has been a larger exodus to other states and to the west than usual. One of our neighbors recently sold out and departed for Oklahoma, another, who was in some circumstances has removed to the northern part of the state. Others in the county have emigrated to Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska. One family went to California. All have been attracted, more or less, to their new homes by the correspondence in the RURAL WORLD.

What is doing towards a RURAL WORLD button? Would like to hear more about it from the other correspondents.

DYER.

us a better implement. We have had good success in growing corn on the hedges, tobacco stubble, by digging and cross digging with common 16-inch disk harrow.

OBAGE ORANGE BEST.—I have always advised growing obage orange where locust does not do well, and was glad to see what Secretary Ellis says about them. By the way, are not you Missourians proud of the fact that you have a secretary who takes the time to notice you and your interests through your farm paper?

FALLBOWN BEARLESS BARLEY.—Will Mr. A. N. Kellar, P. 57, please report on that plot of barley he mentioned? I think it will all be winter killed, but hope not. Some plants came up at the stock yard last fall and they were in full head when frost came. In 1900 some plants in the garden were in the milk state at first frost. It has been my opinion for more than two years that fall-sown barley would make more early winter pasture than anything else in the way of grain.

EMIGRATION OF QUAIL.—Several years ago when quail were plentiful here they frequently crossed the Ohio river. It was said by those who lived on the banks of that stream that the emigration was southward in a great majority of cases, but I have it from at least three credible witnesses that they have been known to cross from Kentucky into Ohio, northward. I was fishing with a trot line in the river about 1874 and saw half a dozen quail come across the river from the south. This was in September and was the first time I ever knew that the birds had the habit.

Quail are practically exterminated by the five weeks of sleet and snow. It is the duty of state legislatures everywhere to pass laws protecting the few that remain for at least five years.

C. D. LYON.

### PETTIS CO. (MO.) NOTES.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Delightfully pleasant and bright weather early in the week melted a snow of six to ten inches, which has covered the ground for five weeks. This started the small stream and was supplemented by a rain the night of February 25 and all day the 26th, which measured 2.5 inches, starting all the larger streams and filling innumerable ponds and many streams which have been dry for six to eight months. We have not had so much rain at any time since about April 15, 1901.

The wheat fields came out from under the blanket of snow looking as fresh and vigorous as a 16-year-old school girl. Most of our wheat fields were closely pastured, while some were pastured none whatever. We shall note the results of each case about Jan. 14 I walked over a 40-acre field of wheat which had about 65 head of calves, 35 head of sheep and 55 young hogs grazing on it, and getting a light feed of grain and all the good clover and timothy hay they would eat. This wheat, as might be expected, was pastured about as well as the ground, but owing to favorable conditions the surface of the soil was smooth and the roots unmoistened. One of a trio of us remarked that whatever the result, there would be no wheat, but if anything grew there to maturity it would be all cheat, or chestnut, or some other kind of grain, but it melted off, and it is very short-topped, but a perfect stand and appears vigorous. I shall report results later. If a favorable season for wheat until harvest, I predict one of the best crops in its vicinity. The volleys of that number of stock on 40 acres for 90 to 95 days, worth far more to the crop than all the damage under the unusually favorable circumstances.

Since the rains and characteristic March weather have come we hear more complaint about stock faring badly than at any time this winter. A good many horses are dying. No one knows the extent of the loss, but it is well at feeding time in the evening are dead on the morning following. Some linger several days. Occasionally one recovers after a week or two of sickness.

There are a good many public sales—some persons selling to go west to grow up with the country, others to change their business and some to retire. One would be surprised at the prices paid for much old, second-hand stuff at these sales. All kinds of live stock and grain bring good prices. Corn, 70 to 75 cents per bushel; stock, 10 to 15 cents per head; good calves, \$15 to \$25 per head; mottok cows, \$20 to \$45; horses, \$40 to \$100; mule teams, \$270 to \$300; oats, 50 cents to 55 cents per bushel; hay, \$12 to \$14 per ton; wheat straw, \$4 to \$5 per ton. These are certainly prosperity prices and the seller may well congratulate himself.

March 1. W. D. WADE.

### CATCHING RABBITS.

Editor RURAL WORLD: I was much interested in reading the new way suggested of catching rabbits by baiting trawl fishing hooks with pieces of cabbage or apple. I can see how it will work and am sure it will be successful in winter, when green food is scarce and rabbits are hard up for something to eat.

A trawl fishhook is one having three or four rid of brass, grubs and briars, and fitting the land for more profitable use.

DISK PLOWING.—Good for you, Pat, of Indiana, I have raised fine wheat by just disk plowing, rolling and drilling. The mold board plow is not an up-to-date tool by any means. The best one made at all, when the amount of execution to be done is taken into account. I am in hopes that some inventor will soon give

tached to what are called trot lines, hundreds of feet in length, the trawl hooks put a yard or two apart, on short lines, a foot or two in length, baited with the proper food for fish. These trot lines are stretched in the river and attached to stakes and left out over night. The next morning the line is raised and the fish that have been caught secured. I have no doubt that such a baited trawl with pieces of cabbage and stretched on land in this way in winter, where rabbits are abundant, would be heavily loaded, if left out over night.

When a boy I was very fond of snaring rabbits. I would bait a piece of apple on a trigger of a figure four, attached by a cord to a small tree bent over and held down by the trigger. The apple was encircled by pieces of sticks stuck in the ground, leaving an opening for the rabbit to put in its head to reach the apple. The noose attached to the small bent-over tree was spread just inside the trigger, and when the rabbit came passing down on the apple, springs the trigger, the tree flies back, the rabbit's neck is caught in the noose, and it hangs there till the next morning, when taken. I have caught as many as twenty in a single night in this way.

While clearing a field I caught rabbits with a fishhook or by noose, yet when they become destructive and are pests one must not scruple much to destroy them in any manner that is effective. It is rather too late to try the trawl hooks this season, but next fall, I have no doubt, this new method suggested by the RURAL WORLD will be very generally tried.

Case Co., Mo. H. N.

### HOME CONSTRUCTED TELEPHONE.

Editor RURAL WORLD: In the issue of Jan. 23 I noted an article on Rural Telephone Lines. I will give you a description of a cheap telephone that works as well as those purchased. The one my brother and I had between our houses gave good satisfaction. It was a great pleasure as well as a benefit at times.

The first thing to make is the boxes. I used clear wood, and I will give you a description of a cheap telephone that works as well as those purchased. The one my brother and I had between our houses gave good satisfaction. It was a great pleasure as well as a benefit at times.

Make a small hole in center of the bottom, also in the false bottom for the wire to pass through. The wire I used was steel wire about the size of broom wire. The first steel binder that was in use bound with wire inside the line, and that was the kind of wire I used. There is one objection to steel wire, it will rust out. No. 30 galvanized wire, or better yet, copper wire, will work as well. Place the posts in position. White oak poles make good ones.

Bore a half-inch hole through the wall of the house, pass one end of the wire through from the outside, then pass the wire through the bottom and also through the false bottom. Take a six-penny wire nail and wrap the end of the wire around; this nail will rest against the false bottom. Now go outside, take the end of the wire, and pull it tight to the first post and fasten it at the top with a cotton cord in the form of a loop, letting the wire swing clear of the bottom. The cotton cord is a non-conductor and works as well as glass. Repeat this along the line of posts until you have a series of loops, and then take the wire through the hole in the house and into the box, as in the first instance. Now, we are about ready to talk. Take hold of box and adjust it so the wire will be clear in the hole it passes through in the house. See that no limbs rest on the wire, and the route as wood will deaden the sound.

The alarm is given by taking a No. 30 wire nail and striking on the end of the wire in one of the boxes. It will make lots of noise at the other end.

This line I have used at a distance of one-half mile, but believe it would work further as well. This is very easily made and when properly put up one can hear distinctly every sound except on windy days.

If anybody has a better plan let us hear from him.

A. C. HART.

### A NEIGHBORING SPIRIT.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Enclosed find 50c, for which send to W. M. Wray the RURAL WORLD for one year. I have been a reader of your paper for only a short time, and finding so many pieces of special interest in it to me, I spoke of it to my friend Wiley and told him I couldn't afford to do without a good farm journal like this one; that it was worth \$5 a year to any farmer; so he just put his hand in his pocket and gave me 50c (as I told him this would be the cost of the paper for the first year) and told me to get it for him. I feel confident you will do all in your power to not disappoint him or the writer either. I will need some information on dairying in the near future and may want to ask quite a number of questions. I may do you this way again before long. R. D. TETER, Pettis County, Ills.











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## Live Stock

### DATE CLAIMS FOR LIVE STOCK SALES.

April 1, 1902.—M. Sooter, Lockwood, Mo., Shorthorns.  
April 3-5—Breeders' Combination Sale, Herefords, Kansas City.  
May 7-9—Colin Cameron, Herefords, Kansas City.  
June 19.—C. E. McLane, Danville, Ind., at Indianapolis. Double Standard Polled Durhams.  
The "National Hereford Exchange" under management of T. F. B. Sotham, as follows:  
March 25-27, 1902.—Chicago.  
April 23-24, 1902.—Kansas City.  
May 27-29, 1902.—Omaha.  
June 24-26, 1902.—Chicago.  
ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.  
April 19-21.—Combination sale, W. C. McGrover, mfr., Kansas City.  
June 19-21.—Combination sale, W. C. McGrover, mfr., Chicago.  
NATIONAL SHORTHORN SHOWS AND SALES.  
March 19-21 at Kansas City; W. R. Nelson, dispersion sale.  
March 20-21 at Kansas City; B. B. and H. T. Groom, Panhandle, Texas.  
March 22-24 at Vandalla, Mo.; Robinson Bros. & Wright.  
May 3-5 at Columbia, Mo.; Boone County Shorthorn Breeders' Association.  
May 14-16 at Kansas City, Mo.; W. T. and H. R. Clay, Pittsburg, Mo.  
Oct. 22, 1902.—Geo. W. Joseph, Rockville, Ind.; Charles F. Mills, Clerk, Springfield, Ill.  
Dec. 1, 1902.—Combination sale, Berkshires, Manager A. J. Lovejoy, Roscoe, Ill.; Clerk, Charles F. Mills, Springfield, Ill.

### THE SITUATION IN ENGLAND.

The enforced absence of Argentine cattle at Deptford was almost of the nature of a calamity, and succeeded as it is now by irregular and decreasing shipments from the United States, it is not to be wondered at that beef is getting dearer and dearer every day. Of course the "protection" that keeps our flocks and herds free from disease is all right so long as the meat trader and the consumer pay for it. When it comes to be a question of also making the breeder pay it is quite a different thing. That they are doing so is clearly seen by the official returns now available showing the exports of live animals from the United Kingdom. The total value of these in 1901 was £742,496. This amount compares with £291,548 in the preceding year, with £1,025,490 in 1899, and with £1,017,000, the annual average over the five years of 1898 to 1900. That is to say, last year's purchases by foreign customers of our pedigree stock is £108,344 less than they were in 1890, and £290,000 less than in 1899, or taking the five years for 1896-1900 the sales show an average decrease of £274,590. As the Argentine pastoralists were the biggest and best customers our breeders had, their absence at the principal sales last year was very much felt. There was, of course, the double restriction to contend with—disease in England and disease in Argentine—which naturally caused very serious inconvenience to all concerned. The efforts of meat traders to have the restrictions on Argentine cattle removed were not very favorably received, but on the other hand, the exertions of high-class stock breeders to have Great Britain declared free from disease was rewarded by a half-hearted announcement from the board of agriculture to that effect. But Argentine cattle breeders were evidently not disposed to play at this sort of heads-I-win-tails-you-lose game, and as they had no market here for their own stock they kept their money in their pockets. Commenting on this the "Times" says the effect of the closing of the Argentine against British stock throughout the whole of last year and a part of its predecessor has been largely to diminish the receipts of our breeders, through the absence of buyers from Lincoln, Hereford and the Plata. The receipts for cattle in 1901 amounted to only £61,510, or scarcely more than half the average of the four preceding years. Sheep are in a much worse plight—for the Argentine buyers used to be very plucky bidders, especially in the case of Lincoln—last year's receipts of £28,536 being less than half of those of the preceding year, and less than a third of those of 1899. The relative position of the export pig trade on the other hand, is somewhat better, for though the receipts, amounting to £3,461 last year, represent only two-thirds of those of 1899, they are nevertheless double those of 1897. As Argentine is now declared absolutely free from disease there seems no just cause or impediment why the exporting of cattle should not be resumed as before, and as the natural corollary of such business there is no reason why our noted breeders of Shorthorns, Herefords and Aberdeen-Angus cattle, and our equally noted Lincoln, Shropshire, Southdown flockmasters should not profitably handle the gold they have helped to make—London Meat Trades Journal.

### Calf Scours Cured

Hood Farm  
Calf Scour Cure  
and  
Digestive Powder  
Cured my calf after birth with scours of a watery, foamy nature, was weak and staggered and refused its food. Three doses of Hood Farm Calf Scour Cure and Digestive Powder brought it around all right and it has been doing well ever since.  
M. E. RUTH, Hanover, Pa.  
"Hood Farm Calf Scour Cure and Digestive Powder cured three bad cases of scours in my herd. I find the Digestive Powder gives the calf strength and appetite." L. C. RATHBORN, Hebron, Conn.  
Two sizes of each—\$1 and \$2.50. Prepaid to any railroad express point in the U. S. 25c. additional. On orders amounting to \$10.00 we prepay express. Send for circular on Calf Scour Treatment. Mention this paper.  
C. I. HOOD CO., Lowell, Mass.

### THE COUNTY FAIR.

Its Relations to Live Stock Improvement.

Editor RURAL WORLD: For many centuries fairs have been held in the Orient. Primarily the purpose was a market place for the sale of goods and wares. To draw a great concourse of people all manner of amusements were devised. Money getting on the one hand and boisterous merriment on the other were the chief ends to be attained. All classes of communities and societies had their fairs. Even the church became a promoter, and the sanctity of her service was swallowed up in revelry. You may recall the "Mauchline Holy Fair."

Very little improvement was made during the thousand years' existence of the old-time fairs, but as refinement and civilization progressed they lapsed into idleness; the last notable one being the Donnybrook Fair, near Dublin.

It remained for Americans to take up the old fair idea, rehabilitate it and give it a new form, eliminating the commercial feature and substituting the educational. The fair of to-day is distinctly American, and has become one of the grandest factors in carrying forward the grand progress that characterizes this age.

THE LOCAL FAIR.—This paper is restricted to a consideration of the local county fair and its relation to the live-stock breeder.

Over the field to the time nearly or quite 50 years ago when fairs were first established in Northeast Missouri, I can recall the great impetus given to the improvement of all our farm animals. From that day to this the county fair has had a large share in promoting improvement. It has been the chief educator. The merits or demerits of particular families, types or strains of animals may only be determined by comparison. A breeder may never know how good or how poor his herd is till he strikes a comparison with others of the same breed. A local fair affords ample opportunity for a breeder to observe what others are doing in his own vicinity and under similar environment. If he sees that his neighbor's animals are superior to his in development, style or finish, he is sure to seek to know the reasons why, and if he is in the presence of his neighbor's success, by improving his own methods of selection, breeding, feeding and care. Or, if he is a successful one, he indulges in the glory of his own achievement. The local fair may be called the primary department where the young or inexperienced breeder may find out what he is doing wrong, and be emboldened to seek higher attainments at the state fairs or national exhibitions.

To abolish the local fair with the view of retaining only the larger ones, the state fair and national shows, would be like abolishing the primary and intermediate schools, depending solely upon our colleges and universities for educating the youth. The greater the number of good schools in the outlying districts, other conditions being equal, the larger the attendance at the universities. In like manner the facilities afforded to the county fair for exhibiting his stock at the county fair prepares for the larger central fair.

Success in any given enterprise is largely dependent upon opportunity; not that opportunity alone can suffice, but it is the means of developing and bringing out the latent ability one may possess. But for the splendid achievements of our military leaders would have been unknown. They may have lived and moved "along the cool sequestered vale of life," but opportunity came and their force of character became manifest. In a measure the county fair affords opportunity to bring out from obscurity those best fitted to become expert breeders. Many breeders would attend the local fair, when the outlay of money and time is small, who would hesitate to patronize the distant state fair. Here the poorer ones would be able to see the larger ones, and from the "survival of the fittest" the larger fairs secure their exhibits.

THE EDUCATIONAL VALUE of the local fair cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. In the aggregate great concourses of people attend the home fairs who could not visit the larger ones, and while many may give the live stock exhibits only a passing notice, still the impression is made and the comparison drawn. Thousands of farmers here learn what good stock is like and subsequently become purchasers. The stock all over the county is improved more or less by reason of these meetings and exhibitions at the fairs. It may not pay the exhibitor for his time and expense in showing his stock, but the country is benefited. The local fair is at once the index of the progressive spirit of a community and a promoter of progress and improvement to follow.

G. W. WATERS.

Lewis Co., Mo.

WEAVERGRACE HEREFORDS.

Sotham Will Reduce the Herd.

Our readers will notice by the announcement elsewhere in this issue that Mr. T. F. B. Sotham will place 75 head of Weavergrace Herefords on sale at Dexter Park, Chicago, March 25-27. Mr. Sotham is compelled to make this large reduction in his present herd, largely because of the irreparable loss in the death of the bulls Improver and Thickflesh, necessitating a recasting of his breeding plans. We quote from the "Breeders' Gazette" in this connection as follows: It is idle to lament the loss of the Weavergrace bulls. Mr. Sotham has successfully surmounted every difficulty in a career more beset with reverses than usually falls to the lot of a man, but he faces a situation at present which will command his utmost resource and from which it is wholly impossible to escape without the loss of the results of years of supreme effort. Only a few weeks ago we looked over the Weavergrace herd with him and listened to the unfolding of his plans for the future; inspected the wonderful lot of young heifers and cows on which he was building the highest hopes, and learned his estimate of their worth to the herd and the breed. Never had a breeder greater occasion for the indulgence of pardonable pride than Mr. Sotham as he revealed in the remarkable array of Hereford richness which had resulted from his painstaking, enterprising scientific efforts as a breeder. Few men even among his friends understand the difficulty of the heights he has surmounted on the way to the goal which he had plainly in sight. Acknowledged to be the profoundest student of Hereford history, admitted to be gifted with a rare genius in the blending of blood lines, recognized as an authority whose works had given him commanding eminence, Mr. Sotham was entering into the career of which he had dreamed so fondly for nearly a quarter of a century. No eye was ever more single to the betterment of beef cattle; no pen ever more

eloquent and convincing in his preaching of the value of good blood; no advocate of a breed ever more earnest, enthusiastic and unselfish than was Mr. Sotham. The record of no man in behalf of a breed, in words and works, compares with that of Mr. Sotham for the Herefords. No man ever so spent himself and his money in the service of a breed of live stock.

The public generally understands that Mr. Sotham believed the future of his herd was wrapped up in Improver and Thickflesh. In his choice of Improver he had done what few breeders have succeeded in doing—he had selected a great bull to follow a great bull. On Thickflesh rested his show yard and breeding hopes. To be suddenly deprived of such props is a blow that stuns. He finds himself in such position that this loss means the reduction of the herd, the curtailment of breeding operations, and the slow and weary reclamation of the steps which have during the past few years put him in possession of the magnificent collection of cattle at Weavergrace. He is thus frank with the public. Offers of aid have been declined with an appreciation of the spirit which prompted them. He prefers to take the course that he has announced, knowing that if seventy-five of the best females in the Weavergrace herd be appreciated at anything like their worth to the Hereford breeding fraternity he will have no trouble, though all sailing over the course he has already traversed, to make up the herd.

In this situation there is a suggestion of the task of Sisyphus, who was condemned forever to roll a stone up a hill which always slipped back just as he got it to the summit; but if the Weavergrace treasures are appreciated at their true worth it will lift this burden from his shoulders. In this situation, and place this broad-gauged, enterprising, unselfish breeder in a position in which he can in time wield increased power for the glory of the breed and beef cattle improvement. Mr. Sotham does not ask anything on his own account; he merely asks that the history of the Hereford breed be recorded. A local fair affords ample opportunity for a breeder to observe what others are doing in his own vicinity and under similar environment. If he sees that his neighbor's animals are superior to his in development, style or finish, he is sure to seek to know the reasons why, and if he is in the presence of his neighbor's success, by improving his own methods of selection, breeding, feeding and care. Or, if he is a successful one, he indulges in the glory of his own achievement. The local fair may be called the primary department where the young or inexperienced breeder may find out what he is doing wrong, and be emboldened to seek higher attainments at the state fairs or national exhibitions.

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### "Sunny Slope Herefords."

TWO HUNDRED HEAD FOR SALE, consisting of 40 good cows 3 years old or over, 10 2-year-old heifers bred, 50 yearling heifers and 100 bulls from 8 months to two years old. I will make VERY low prices on any of the above cattle. Write or come to see me before buying.

C. A. STANNARD, Emporia, Kan.

SECOND ANNUAL SALE.

At Lockwood, Mo., April 1st.

16 Heifers—8 to 30 months—18 Bulls.

31 of Them by the Great Show Bull,

WINSOME DUKE 12th, 121623.

Out of the best Bates bred cows in Missouri. Send to M. SOOTER for catalogue, LOCKWOOD, MO.

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see what good blood lines are included in Mr. Sooter's offering. For instance, No. 32 of the catalog, Fritzie 2nd 18906, will attract attention. This is a coming two-year-old and good at every point. No. 9 is a roan cow by Winsome Duke 12th and out of Prairie Flower 21st, by Winsome Duke 7th. She will be fresh about the time of the sale, and was bred to 17th Duke of Walnut Hill 18906. This grand bull now at the head of Mr. Sooter's herd was bred by Martin Flynn of Des Moines, Iowa.

### FEEDING CANE ONCE FROZEN TO CATTLE.

The freeze early in last December caused considerable loss to sugar planters in both Louisiana and Texas, by reason of the cane souring before the entire crop could be put through the mills. On the plantation of Capt. Wm. Dunnivant at Eagle Lake, Texas, fully 1,000 acres were abandoned by him when the cane became too sour to make sugar.

Later, however, according to his statement, made to the editor of "Rice Industry," he discovered that his cane, of which he has about 1,500 head, and horses and mules of which he has about 300 head, seemed to enjoy eating the cane, notwithstanding its sourness. He began feeding it after it was shredded and all thriving upon it so well he induced to take steps to market what he had, and has since sold over 120 carloads of cane to the various portions of the state, which for cattle feed has netted him \$2 per ton. Some of this has been shipped as far as the Pan-Handle, and has proven valuable food for cattle and horses.

This new use for frozen cane opens up an interesting theme for discussion which will be more fully treated in a future issue of this paper.

### GUARANTEED DEHORNER.

Farmer! Do your own dehorning and save money. Costs only one cent a head. Used by thousands of farmers from station 1,500 head, and over 100,000 head. Easy to use. All stock dealers and breeders. Write for particulars. GUARANTEE REMEDY.

DEHORNER (New's Patent).

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An absolutely pure, cream of tartar powder.

**Avoid baking powders made from alum.** Alum is a corrosive acid, which taken in food means injury to health.

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with a cheap coating.  
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why aren't the high-  
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**Lion Coffee**  
is not glazed. It is per-  
fectly pure and has a  
delicious flavor.

The model package shows nat-  
ural quality and freshness.

## Home Circle

THE "KEEP A-TRYN" SIGN-  
BOARDS.

"My boy," said Uncle Hiram, "you'll soon be starting out. To drive our life's long roadway, and off a bit of doubt. Will puzzle you completely, as to which you'd best follow. Of branching ways, when roads fork out, as they're inclined to do. Each bears the equal marks of well-worn travel, like as not, And so, one's undecided which he'd better choose to trot."

But I have learned the lesson, my boy, and this much I'll confess—  
The "Keep a-tryn" signboards mark the highway to success.

"Success is such a pretty town—to reach it, all men strive; You'll find the crowd, though, growing less, the farther on you drive— For many, seeking shorter cuts through Dilly-dally Lane, Get so far off the highway that they find it ne'er again!"

You'll be allured, as on you go, by finger posts that say—  
"Take Chance's Road, past Watlingville, It's far the better way; But I this safer route would fain upon your mind impress— The 'Keep a-tryn' signboards mark the highway to success."

—Roy Farrell Greene in Success.

Written for the RURAL WORLD.  
SWEET PEA CULTURE.

No rule is more imperative in sweet pea culture than early planting. Sweet peas need to make root growth in the cool, moist, spring ground. It is only needed for the spring frost to disappear so that the ground can be worked. Select the sunniest corner of the garden for the sweet pea rows. I sometimes have planted my seed in February, then again have not been able to plant until nearly April, in this changeable climate, but the last seeds must be in a month after the frost has disappeared. My peas have often been up and covered with snow several times before warm weather; only weather toward zero will injure them, then I cover them with loose earth or cloth. Spading the ground in fall will destroy many cut worms.

The sweet pea is a slow grower. Do not try to hurry it because it cannot stand the summer heat if you do. Have the roots deep enough so that weeding will not destroy them. Put on mulching as soon as summer heat begins to dry the surface. Weak soap suds applied once a week after the vines are three feet high, which will be about June, when they commence to feed rapidly, will help to prevent blight.

A particular kind of soil is not essential for sweet peas; a sunny strip of ground is a necessity for fine blooms. If you have a garden of fairly rich soil that has been well worked, and is about 12 inches, hoe out little double furrows, making the furrows 10 inches apart and five inches deep, running rows north and south. If the ground is not rich, a liberal dressing of thoroughly decomposed stable manure should be dug in some time before the peas are to be planted and the ground allowed to settle before sowing.

If one has a yard filled with coal ashes and tin cans, one may have the finest of flowers by digging a trench and putting in the right compost and soil. Clay soil is more natural to this flower, and makes success easier, still it is not essential, though it makes a more compact and moist soil and prevents blight to a certain extent.

Those who own property or can live in one place a number of years, had best prepare ground two years ahead. It is necessary to leave four feet between rows, so that the work in between the rows can be prepared for the next year.

Dig a trench 14 inches deep and fill with stable manure, so that when trodden down you have six inches solid. The old soil is then filled in; this is left until next spring. When this is spaded the top soil must be kept free from fertilizer, and the rotted manure kept down where it belongs. Shovel the top soil to one side, then stir up the rich bottom soil, covering with a little earth before planting seeds.

In preparing soil that is to be planted this spring, neither plow nor scud should go deep enough. Lay top soil off six or seven inches, especially light soil; then work in as much well-rotted stable manure as can be safely used; treat top of the soil as a covering or mulch. Never use anything of a heating or of rank nature about sweet peas. It is a good plan to prepare ground at least in the fall before, putting the best soil in the bottom of the trench and lightest on top, and mixing either bone flour or wood ashes with the bottom earth.

For the city lot, if you plant a piece of sod ground, first remove the turf on a

strip four feet wide, so that the sod will not consume fertilizer. If the ground is prepared in the fall put partially decomposed manure in the trench and let it be partially open during the winter. But if you wait until spring you must make sure that the manure is thoroughly decomposed, and that only the unfertilized soil comes in contact with the tender vine above the roots. It does not matter if the top soil is poor, though after the vines are up and top soil is filled in it should be somewhat trodden down. This kind of culture is for blossoms and to keep the vines growing until October, but no pods must be allowed to start.

One advantage in trenching is that all robber roots from trees and bushes can be cut off so as not to lose moisture and fertilizer. Deep planting resists drought, but the practice of filling in soil for about six inches seems to burn the early tender vines, so that too much stress cannot be put upon the fact that the top soil must be free from fertilizers upon which the June heat can leave a bad effect. The first of June is the critical period, and a partial remedy is to keep the soil as cool as possible above the roots.

Two double rows is the best method of planting. Sow one double row, and then in two weeks to one month another double row; this will give six weeks the peas grow very slowly above ground and will run to vines at this period unless they are working below ground instead. The abundance of bloom depends on the earliness of planting.

The rule of covering seeds lightly does not apply in all cases. In the southern states, where the ground never gets very cold, deep planting is better, and fall planting is often advised. The reason for covering seeds lightly at first is because the early spring ground is cold and the seed should not be deeper than the sun's warmth can reach—about two inches in this climate.

In a short row it is well to cover lightly and lay a board on top for two weeks, so that the nightly freezing will not hurt the seed.

Peas should be planted in double rows, 10 inches apart and four feet between rows if you have more than one double row. Unless seeds are very expensive plant rather thick and then thin the plants to three inches between plants. The extra plants can be transplanted in another place.

Buy the very best seeds for fine results; cheap seeds do not pay; send to seedsmen of national reputation.

In regard to watering, do not begin until it is positively necessary, and then soak the earth thoroughly.

Never mix fertilizers. I forgot to mention that in making the furrows for the peas, the seeds are dropped in and two inches of soil placed over them, the remaining soil is to be used after the plants are up and have become strong.

For trellis I use posts with horizontal bar on top with twine for tendrils to cling for support, but some use a trellis of Pettis Co., Mo. CAROLYN FERN.

Written for the RURAL WORLD.  
APPRECIATIVE WORDS.

Having been a reader of the RURAL WORLD for a long while, I would like to visit the Home Circle. I like to read the Home Circle page very much. There are so many good writers I wish I could meet them. If I could write as well I would not be afraid of my letter reaching the waste basket.

The next time Rosa Autumn comes so near my home I want her to come and see me. She was within four miles of my home when she was at Mr. Schmitz's. I wish Ella Carpenter would tell us something of the weather in Washington now. We are getting along very well this winter. We are thankful for the blessings we have and hope to be more worthy to receive them. MATTIE B. ELMONT, Mo.

Written for the RURAL WORLD.  
ANSWER TO BACHELOR'S QUERIES.

Bachelor, let me tell you why mother Eve did not fool away her precious time crimping her hair and powdering her face and doctoring her complexion. It was because father Adam wasn't all the time calling her attention to how pretty and nice looking such and such women were that he had met at the card party or at the last reception they were at, saying: "Why can't you fix yourself up to look as nice and be as attractive, as the women who are so much admired by men?" He, old father Adam, wasn't all the time looking around, hunting up the beauty in other women and comparing them with his plain wife, thus compelling her to try to fix herself up in accordance with her husband's idea of how a woman should look. It was because father Adam was so much in love with the looks of his plain wife, so it wasn't necessary for her to try to fix herself up so as to look like some one else for the sake of holding the love and admiration of her husband.

The reason why mother Eve did not need more time to overcome her surly nature because father Adam didn't call upon his wife to be in readiness to entertain some of his "club" or other fashionable friends just at any time that he saw fit to have them come to his house. Such requests were not made when mother Eve was feeling unlike entertaining guests. It was because of her of course she would have entertained them. The reason mother Eve didn't need more time to prepare father Adam's supper was because he was always there for his supper and helped her look after things in general, while she prepared the supper. He never was away at some fashionable restaurant enjoying his supper with a chance friend (?). I think if he had been mother Eve would have done as have some of her daughters (justifiably)—gone out on her wheel or in any other way to have tried to entertain herself as best she could.

As for plucking the forbidden fruit, I think mother Eve did that because father Adam was either too lazy or indolent to do it for himself. You know he never did anything but walk around over the grounds aimlessly until God had to make a woman to tell him what to do.

OLD MAID IN THE CORNER.

SMOKED BEEF.—Nearly all people like good dried beef. If we buy it it is uncertain. What we get may be beef and it may be horse meat, and it is quite expensive as it costs from 20 to 25 cents per pound. About November 15 we buy two hind quarters of yearling beef. This costs 6 cents a pound. We use the following pickle and pour it over the beef: Salt, six pounds; salt, one ounce; brown sugar, two pounds; water, eight gallons. After it has been in the brine four weeks we take it up and smoke it and hang it over the stove and dry it, and then put it in a cloth sack and hang it in a dry place and it is fine eating.

### THE CITY BOY.

God help the boy who never sees the butterflies, the birds, the bees. Nor hears the music of the breeze. When zephyrs soft are blowing. Who cannot in sweet comfort lie. Where clover blooms are thick and high. And hear the gentle murmur night sing. Of brooklets softly flowing. God help the boy who does not know Where all the woodland berries grow; Who never sees the forest glow; When leaves are red and yellow; Whose childish feet can never stray Where Nature doth her charms display. For such a hapless boy, I say, God help the little fellow!

—Selected.

Written for the RURAL WORLD.  
NOTES FROM THE CEDARS.

There was a time when I turned to the Home Circle and soon as the RURAL WORLD came to the house. Of late I find the first page so full of interest that I find no resting place until page 1 is read, and then the Home Circle and Poultry Department. I hope we all appreciate that we have the best of God's best people writing for us.

Our beloved Mr. May is here with another selection. The World's Fair meeting is all right, and the button, too. Give us the button.

Pine Burr has been to see Idyll. How I wish I had been there, too.

J. R. P. of Idaho, and some more stories like "Kate and David." I do not know when anything amused me more than Kate's song while she washed her only calico dress. Something like it is a case I know of two young people of the same social standing as Kate and David. The husband was again the son of a wealthy man. The wife was a girl of the same social standing as Kate and David. The husband was again the son of a wealthy man. The wife was a girl of the same social standing as Kate and David.

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appearance when painted white and adorned with bright gingham cushions, and many articles of furniture can be much improved by the amateur painter. One has no idea until the plan is tried how much it helps to have these odds and ends out of the way before house-cleaning commences is real earnest.

Trymble Co., Ky. E. R. PARKER.

FOR MODERN COOKING.

As a matter of useful information, it may be stated that whenever a cooking receipt calls for a baking powder the "Royal" should be used. The receipt will be found to work better and surer, and the bread, biscuits, rolls, cakes, puddings, crusts, doughnuts, or whatever made, will be produced lighter, more dainty, and wholesome. Besides, the "Royal" will go further or has greater leavening power, and is therefore more economical than any other powder.

The Royal Baking Powder is the greatest help of modern times to perfect cooking, and every receipt requiring a quick-raising ingredient should embody its use. Mrs. Baker, in Kitchen Magazine.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS.

The White Holland turkey hen makes an excellent mother and the young turkeys mature earlier than most breeds, and that appears to be the thing desired; for what takes to keep a turkey will almost fatten a pig. So the earliest maturing bird is what we want. Some complain that White Holland turkeys are not large enough. The largest turkey is not always the most desirable for market. People living in cities do not always want an extra large turkey, unless for hotel or boarding house. The White Holland turkeys also make a better appearance dressed for the market, for they are naturally plump and do not have unsightly black pin feather marks on them, and when you once sell them, people want them again. The meat is juicy and not coarse, and being small-boned these turkeys carve to good advantage, writes the "Farmers' Review."

The White Holland turkey is docile by nature and lacks the roving disposition we find in some birds. That is a very good trait—docility; for what is worse than to be constantly running after the turkeys, knowing they are an annoyance to neighbors?

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

We are frequently asked by farmers what they consider the best breed of chickens, and our reply is: "That depends on your fancy and the purpose for which you breed. If you want eggs only, some of the smaller breeds will meet your demands; if you want the large bird, the Brahma is a good one, but if you want eggs and meat combined, the Plymouth Rock is the best general purpose fowl to raise in the land." Then I am asked again if the White is better than the Barred variety and I answer that they have several points in their favor. As to size and general characteristics they are identical.

As to laying qualities the White have a point in their favor. Then as a market fowl they present the best appearance, not having the black pin feathers. Appearance goes a long way toward the sale of a bird and it also goes a long way toward making the bird appetizing when placed on your own table, writes Geo. H. Jayne in the "Farmers' Guide."

The White fowl is a thing of beauty on the farm. Nothing can be more beautiful than a nice even colored flock of chickens. It is sometimes argued that a hawk will see a white bird further than those of colors, but my experience teaches me, no matter what the color may be. I have raised the White Plymouth Rocks exclusively for four years and have had no trouble with hawks and but little with other chicken enemies. I have but little trouble with diseases. We breed from the most thrifty stock we can obtain, thus warding off disease.

J. M. STONE, Hinton, Mo., one of our old advertisers, writes: "You will please change my advertisement as per copy enclosed. The egg season seems to be starting earlier this year than usual. I am receiving inquiries and orders for eggs more every day than I can supply. I am one of the best years for the fancy poultry breeders we have had in a long time. I have sold all my surplus stock this winter and the old RURAL WORLD did its share in making the sales."

MRS. BELLE BALDWIN, Shelbyville, Mo., advertising in this issue, writes: "My breeding stock is in good healthy condition, and I have discarded all but the best in every respect. The best is none too good for my customers, and my desire is to please my customers. Poultry has been sold at more here this season than ever before to my knowledge, some only keeping enough to barely raise from this spring. The cold weather has kept poultry of all kinds from laying early. Last year this time we had little chicks, but now have no eggs set yet and got our first duck eggs this morning, March 1."

THE "SUCCESSFUL" ABROAD.—If any person has an idea that the incubator business of this country is sleeping, or is not sharing in the "expansion" of American trade, of which we hear so much, it is not a good plan for him to drop into Des Moines and look into the factory of the Des Moines Incubator Company, where the "Successful" Incubators and Brooders are made.

Your correspondent was astonished at the general activity about the place. It was the making of plans for the coming year with busy workmen, ought to run out enough incubators to supply the world—and in fact, that's just about what the Des Moines factory is doing. Europe, Asia, South Africa, South America and Australia are drawing upon the Des Moines Company for machines, and the most gratifying feature of the growth of this foreign business is the fact that it has not been brought about by excessive booming or extensive advertising by the Company, but as a result of personal investigation of representatives of foreign firms, who have selected the "Successful" as the machine best suited for all climates and all conditions.

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Copy of letter: Dear Madam—Your card of the 18th inst. at hand and also check. We received the chickens the day before we got the card, but as they came on the noon train and were here by 3 or 3:30 o'clock, they did not suffer any. We think them very fine birds and everything you represent and very reasonable in regard to price. When we read your advertisement in the RURAL WORLD we knew we were dealing with a responsible party. We could not get along without that paper in our home and cannot say how long we have taken it, but ever since we have had a home of our own. Thanking you very much, we remain, respectfully, MR. AND MRS. H. H. WEBB, Mulkeytown, Ill.

JOHN A. SHAW, Mulkeytown, Mo., makes the following statement about his poultry yards: "We have the best yards raised for season's egg trade ever had, and have a great many orders booked for eggs and look for a big trade. Those who order early will get them when wanted. Have sold all B. P. Rock cockerels. A few Buff and White Wyandotte cockerels and pullets to spare yet. Also one very fine Silver Wyandotte cockerel and a few pullets. Have sold all M. B. turkeys. Have shipped to seven different states lately and not a displeased purchaser heard from."

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## Going for the Doctor

through the storm and darkness while the suffering one is in danger, perhaps of death, is a terrible trial. Why not have a good, sure remedy in the house? One that has proven a life savior in thousands of cases during the last forty years.

**Watkins' Vegetable Anodyne Liniment.**

Think what a world of terror and anxiety was saved this man.

We have and Watson's Vegetable Anodyne Liniment in every case of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Stomachache, Backache, Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Asthma, Hay Fever, Eczema, Scalds, Burns, Frostbites, Sprains, Swellings, Bruises, Cuts, Lacerations, Ulcers, Piles, Hemorrhoids, Itch, and all other skin diseases. It is a perfect cure for all these ailments. It is a perfect cure for all these ailments. It is a perfect cure for all these ailments.

A TREAT FOR ALL.  
Our new Ointment and Liniment is a perfect cure for all these ailments. It is a perfect cure for all these ailments. It is a perfect cure for all these ailments.

Price—Vineyard Barred Plymouth Rocks, Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, Pedigree Scotch Collie Dogs, Wood in Bunches, etc., at Missouri State Show, Chaff cothe Mo. Dec. 10 to 12; 1st, 30 cock; 2d, 30 cki; 3d, 4th, hen; 1st, 2d, 3d, pullet; 1st, Breeding Pen; 2d, Sweepstake in American class; 3d, Silver cup for best two cks, two cks, two hens, two pullets. Barred Rocks owned by exhibitor. Will make poultry and pens at very low prices. Eggs in season. H. P. R. 1st set setting; 2nd set, 50 cts. B. B. Turkeys, \$1.50 a pair.

MRS. DELLA MAXWELL, Fayette, Mo.

Bronze Turkeys and Barred Plymouth Rocks for Sale.

EGGS FOR SALE IN SEASON.

ADDRESS:  
**GENTRY BROS., SEDALIA, MO.**  
Cedar Vale Stock Farm.

EGGS for hatching from prize-winning B. and W. P. Rocks, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

**NO COLLEGE EDUCATION**  
is needed to run the Sure Hatch Incubator. They are so simple that they run themselves. Made in California of durable material, finished with twelve copper rollers, and guaranteed. Our catalog contains full particulars. Write for it. Sure Hatch Incubator Co., Clay Center, Neb., or Columbus, O.

**SEWING ANYTHING**  
on silk or cotton fabric. The celebrated BALL-BEARING ARLINGTON (equal to any \$40 to \$50 machine). Sewing machine. Write for it. Sewing Machine Co., Chicago, Ill.

**120 HENS LAYING EGGS** in season. Lee's Egg Maker for making eggs. Made only of pure galvanized iron, and is the best egg maker ever made. Write for it. Lee's Egg Maker Co., Chicago, Ill.

**LECHORN EGGS**  
from the greatest laying strain on earth. \$1.00 per 100. Write for it. Lechorn Eggs Co., Chicago, Ill.

**W. P. Chamberlain, Kirkwood, Mo.**  
Self-Helping Strops, 81, Good Razor, 81, Foundation, 81, etc. Write for it. W. P. Chamberlain, Kirkwood



## RUPTURE

I have practiced over 20 years here, curing nearly every case of rupture. Thousands are cured every year. Do not despair, but write at once for a booklet on rupture sent on request. W. A. LEBER, M. D., 211 N. 7th St., St. Louis, Mo.

## I CURE CANCER

Positively and permanently, at home without pain or burning blister. Thousands are cured every year. Do not despair, but write at once for a booklet on cancer sent on request. W. A. LEBER, M. D., 211 N. 7th St., St. Louis, Mo.

## ARTICHOKE

Will yield well in almost any soil. Wonderful for all ailments of the blood, catarrhs, etc., and for the liver. J. E. HAYNES, Ames, Ill.

## BERKSHIRES.

LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES—\$6.00 per pig. P. N. CHICKEN, 1000 N. 1st St., St. Louis, Mo.

## POLAND-CHINAS.

WALTON Valley Farm, Head—Poland China, Black U. S. Chief, Perfection, Red and Tan, etc. at low prices. Ernest W. Walton, Monett, Mo.

## FANCY WEANLING GLTS

From 10 to 100 lbs. Perfectly bred, healthy, black, white, spotted, eligible to record. L. A. SPITS BREEDING CO., St. Jacob, Ill.

## VIVION & ALEXANDER, FULTON, MO.

Brothers of the best strains of Poland-China hogs. Registered Jersey cattle and Plymouth Rock chickens. Young stock for sale at all times.

## FOR SALE.

Pure Bred Poland China Sows and Glts and Berkshire Dams Bred, J. W. BOLES, Austine, Mo.

## DUROC-JERSEYS.

THOROUGHbred DUROC-JERSEYS—Glts bred to farrow in April. Pigs 5 months old and males for sale at reasonable prices. Lewis W. Harnsman, East Alton, Ill.

## DUROC-JERSEYS and W. P. ROCKS.

Choose your stock for sale. Address: R. S. THOMAS, R. F. D. No. 4, Carthage, Mo.

## NEVER ROOT NOG

Two new adjustable steel blades. Makes root work easy. Send for circular. W. A. LEBER, M. D., 211 N. 7th St., St. Louis, Mo.

## HOG PACKING IS DECREASING.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 28. There is a considerable falling off in the marketing of hogs. Total Western packing, 50,000, compared with 60,000 the previous week and 58,000 two weeks ago. For corresponding time last year the number was 55,000, and two years ago 47,000. From November 1 the total is 1,040,000, against 1,080,000 a year ago—an increase of 1,000. The average quality of the market offerings is without much change, with some tendency to decline. Prices at the close are lower than a week ago at Chicago, and higher at some other prominent markets, making a general average of 36 per cent, compared with 34 a week ago, 32 two weeks ago, 25 a year ago and 18 two years ago.

## THE PROVISION MARKETS HAVE NOT BEEN PARTICULARLY ACTIVE THE PAST WEEK.

The tone was generally easy, developing into weakness toward the close. Liberal receipts of hogs and dull trade influenced the selling of the market. The closing figures yesterday were at the low point of the week. The domestic and foreign demand for products was light, the domestic trade perhaps a little more inclined to hold off than the foreign. Foreign markets were quiet but steady. The export clearances of product were fair, showing a slight increase as compared with the preceding week, but a decrease as compared with corresponding week last year.

## SPECIAL REPORT TO THE CINCINNATI PRICE CURRENT SHOWS THE NUMBER OF HOGS PACKED

places compared with last year, as follows:

Nov. 1 to Feb. 28—1901-2 1900-1  
Chicago 3,385,000 3,320,000  
Kansas City 1,235,000 1,145,000  
Omaha 890,000 765,000  
St. Louis 948,000 850,000  
St. Joseph, Mo. 787,500 686,800  
Indianapolis 475,000 438,000  
Milwaukee, Wis. 87,000 438,000  
Cudahy, Wis. 228,000 260,000  
Cincinnati 224,000 241,000  
Columbus, Ohio 248,000 245,000  
St. Paul, Minn. 261,000 257,800  
St. Louis, Mo. 234,000 241,000  
Cleveland, O. 150,000 100,000  
Detroit, Mich. 85,000 30,000  
Wichita, Kas. 52,000 53,000  
Birmingham, Ill. 42,000 48,000  
Above and all others 10,140,000 9,980,000

## THE HAYNER DISTILLING CO.

305-307 S. Seventh St., ST. LOUIS, MO.  
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P. O. Box 100, Dayton, Ohio.  
We guarantee above firm will do as it agrees.

## The Pig Pen

### EXERCISE THE BROOD SOW.

One of the essentials in putting the brood sow into good condition and keeping her so that the litter will be benefited is exercise. The sow that has range secures her own daily exercise in moving about in the lots and fields in which she has access. It is one of the matters of importance for the welfare of the early litter, as the sow is too often confined in a pen of small limits. If she has the range that insures exercise, it also is accompanied with sunshine and pure air, which are equally essential for the best comfort and best condition of the coming litter. It gives vitality and strength of muscle and bone that is so necessary for the future development of the pigs, as the "American Swineherd." A diet composed largely of protein food is the best suited for the brood sow. An exclusive corn diet is deleterious. Corn can compose a portion of the ration, but oats, shorts or wheat shorts and middlings or barley or rye should make up the larger part of the ration. A great many people have trouble with purchasing fat brood sows at a public sale, where they are fitted about the same as if they were to go into the show ring.

### CHEAPEST FOOD FOR HOGS.

(Read before the Indiana Swine Breeders' meeting, January, 1902, Indianapolis, by W. S. Johnson.)

The subject assigned me, "Cheapest Food for Hogs" is no doubt the most important subject confronting the breeder at this time.

We are all aware of the fact that the coming year bids fair to be one of the most successful in the way of a strong demand for breeding stock that we have ever experienced, but in order to make a financial success out of it, we are confronted by the subject assigned me, cheapest feed for hogs. Now for me to say that any certain kind or kinds of feeds are cheapest might be true in one locality, but not in another; therefore, I do not think any rule can be laid down. But in our own state I would recommend the following, which is our practice:

For winter we use rye pasture with a small amount of corn, light, and morning, when one can let them out to graze in the summer we allow our entire herd the run of a clover pasture as much as possible.

For soft feed for our brood sows and breeding males we use one part corn, one part rye, and one part bran. The corn and rye are ground and mixed with ground fine; to this we add the bran and pour boiling water over the amount we use at one feeding. This we feed twice daily and as soon as our pigs are old enough to eat, and to it we will add one part ground rye. This mixture of feed I do not think is as cheap as any other, but much better for the breeding stock than too much corn.

I may be disagreeing just a little from my subject, but I do want to say this: We will find the pig trade will be late this year; very few pigs will be sold until done, and she will surprise you how much they will be able to stand inside of ten days that would have overcome her if she had been started in hard exercise at first. The results of his management and feeding were shown in the fact that the litter of this sow was the highest priced litter of the year, bringing \$94, and that it was good-sized, litter notwithstanding the fact that many of the theoretical writers assert that you cannot expect good-sized litters from fat sows or glts. Here it is shown that it isn't the fatness so much the trouble, as it is the lack of knowledge in the management and feeding. Breeders should exercise more care and feed after the brood sows more carefully, both the feeding, handling and the outdoor exercise, and they will find that they will be well rewarded for their trouble and pains.

### HOGS AVERAGED ONLY 170.

Lightest Weight Ever Known at Kansas City or Elsewhere.

The average weight of hogs at Kansas City in the first seven days of January was only 170 pounds, and is the lightest average ever known at any market. It would perhaps be better to speak of these figures, as the average weight of pigs, for the preponderance of receipts consists of animals that should not leave their mothers for a term of weeks. In the corresponding week last year the average was 215 pounds.

Receipts for the week were 73,437 head, aggregating 12,504,200 pounds. A year ago in the first seven days of January there were 66,424, aggregating 14,847,584 pounds. Thus, while the receipts this year show an increase of 13,013 head, there was an actual decrease in pounds of meat of 2,343,384, equivalent to 3,904 hogs of an average of 215 pounds. Figured on last year's basis then, instead of there being an increase in receipts of over 12,000 head, there is a shortage of 3,900.

### HOGS IN CLOVER.

At a Wisconsin convention Stephen Faville said: "The best money I ever made out of pasture was from hogs in a nice clover pasture, plenty of it, access to pure water, and salt and ashes when they wanted it, and feeding just one pound of shelled corn per day per hog. I sold them when they were ten months old. They ran in the clover pasture from the first of May until the middle of September. But the pasture had begun to fall a little bit, and they were sold out of the pasture without any more feeding than one pound of corn. (Those hogs might have eaten more feed if I had fed it, but they would

### THE PROPER MILKING SOW.

In feeding the sow one must know whether she is a good suckler or not, to know how to feed her, and then one will make no mistakes when not looking for them. Watch the litter and see that they are not getting too fat, as they are sure to get the thumbs, and that means a dead pig.

Try to have plenty of pasture for them, and have them divided off into different lots as near the same size as possible, as pigs of the same size do better together. They also look a great deal better when a man comes to see them, as pigs of the same size always look better together—Exchange.

### GLUTEN FEED WITH GRAIN.

At the Cornell University Experiment Station a test was made of the comparative feeding values of ground wheat and cornmeal, and also of a mixture consisting of 26 pounds of gluten feed and 100 pounds of cornmeal. The gluten feed and cornmeal mixture was prepared so as to have the same nutritive ratio as ground wheat. To each of the three lots of animals skim milk was fed ad libitum. The results of the experiment are reported in Bulletin No. 89. Wheat alone made a somewhat better showing than cornmeal. "The cornmeal lot consumed the least food and made the least growth, while the mixed corn and gluten meal gave the greatest gain and produced heavier pork than ground wheat." The experiment showed that neither wheat nor corn, when fed alone, produced the best results.

### FORAGE CROP FOR HOGS—A Dickinson County (Kan.) farmer raises forage for his swine the year around, says the Leavenworth Times. His dependence is on rye, Kaffir corn and rye. Of this year's crop he says: "The results have been all right; the rye not quite so good a yield of grain as last year, but yielding 20 bushels per acre, and furnished green feed for hogs, calves and colts all last fall, winter and spring. The Kaffir corn, sown early in May, was ready for the hogs as soon as they were shut off from the rye field. The rye was growing nicely, but the hogs did not touch it much, while the Kaffir corn was green. During the hot dry summer the rye did not grow as fast as last summer when it was cooler and the rain was abundant. It takes a pretty hard frost to kill it, and by that time rye will be ready for the hogs again. A field of rye or wheat saves corn, and corn saved is money earned."

### MOTHERS WILL FIND "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" the best remedy for Children's Teething.

## The Shepherd

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To do this successfully requires experience and handling sheep, and a knowledge of their peculiar habits. A lack of this experience and this knowledge has caused many a farmer's flock to dwindle away until the owner would become disgusted and dispose of the few remaining because he "could have no flock with sheep." Sheep enjoy frequent change from good pasture into another field containing weeds, they will run through the new field, biting off the leaves and nibbling the weeds and buds with as much relish as they ate the grass. They, however, soon tire of this diet. If this roving nature of the sheep is catered to, the weeds will be destroyed. In the fall and winter, after pasture is gone, sheep, well fed on dry feed, will run over the fields eating buckwheat, brans and bush buds with great relish, and to their material benefit. At this time of the year the sheep can be seen biting the bulb of the buckwheat, and this has been raised in the ground by the freezing and thawing, and nibbling the green leaves of this hardy plant. These winter raids give the breeding ewes the needed exercise, and prepare them for lambing and for furnishing their young with nourishing milk immediately after birth.

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